

# POT

Modern *potteries*, taught the art  
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,  
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,  
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope*.

POTTER. *n. f.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *sandre*, thunder, Fr. by *Skinner* from *peuteren* or *peteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *poudre*, Fr. dust.]

1. Buffle; tumult; flutter.  
Such a *potter*,  
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,  
Were crept into his human pow'rs,  
And gave him graceful posture. *Shakefp. Coriolanus*.  
Some hold the one, and some the other,  
But howsoever they make a *potter*. *Hudibras*.  
What a *potter* has been here with Wood and his brags,  
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass? *Swift*.  
'Tis yet in vain to keep a *potter*  
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope*.  
I always speak well of thee;  
Thou always speak'st ill of me;  
Yet after all our noise and *potter*,  
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian*.
2. Suffocating cloud.  
He suddenly unties the poke,  
Which from it sent out such a smoke,  
As ready was them all to choke,  
So grievous was the *potter*. *Drayton*.  
To POTTER. *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.  
He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons  
Wherein those things have no relish, only *potters* and wearies  
himself to no purpose. *Locke*.  
POTTER. *n. f.* [pot and herb.] An herb fit for the pot.  
Sir Trilram telling us tobacco was a *potter*, bid the drawer  
bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler, N° 57*.  
Egyptianer than the beasts they worship;  
Below their *potter* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden*.  
Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *potter*s afford an excellent  
nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage  
kind. *Arbutnot*.  
Leaves eaten raw are termed fallad; if boiled, they be-  
come *potter*s: and some of those plants, which are *potter*s  
in one family, are fallad in another. *Watts*.  
POTHOOK. *n. f.* [pot and hook.] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles  
with; also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.  
POTION. *n. f.* [potion, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; com-  
monly a physical draught.  
For tastes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and  
neck shake. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The earl was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he  
would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he  
had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Wotton*.  
Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst,  
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,  
'Th' express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd  
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton*.  
POTLID. *n. f.* [pot and lid.] The cover of a pot.  
The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom  
of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of  
a wooden *potlid* in country houses. *Derham*.  
POTSHERD. *n. f.* [pot and *sherd*, from *schærde*; properly *pot-  
shard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.  
At this day at Gaza, they couch *potsherds* or vessels of  
earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass  
it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
He on the ashes sits, his fate deplures;  
And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores. *Sandys*.  
Whence come broken *potsherds* tumbling down,  
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;  
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden*.  
POTTAGE. *n. f.* [pottage, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or  
decocted for food. See PORRIDGE.  
Jacob lod *pottage*, and Elau came from the field faint. *Gen*.  
POTTER. *n. f.* [potter, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen  
vessels.  
My thoughts are whirled like a *potter*'s wheel. *Shakefp.*  
Some press the plants with shreds of *potter*'s clay. *Dryd.*  
A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with  
the clay; for though it will hold burning, yet whenever  
any water comes near any such pots, it will slack and spoil  
the ware. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
He like the *potter* in a mould has cast  
The world's great frame. *Prior*.  
POTTERN-ORE. *n. f.*  
An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the pot-  
ters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-  
ore*. *Boyle*.  
POTTING. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.  
I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in  
*potting*. *Shakefp. Othello*.  
POTTLE. *n. f.* [from *pot*.] Liquid measure containing four  
pints. 4

# POU

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the  
next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakefp. Othello*.  
Rodrigo hath to might carous'd  
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakefp.*  
The oracle of Apollo  
Here speaks out of his *pottle*,  
Or the Tripes his tower bottle. *Benj. Johnson*.  
POTVALIANT. *adj.* [pot and valiant.] Heated with courage  
by strong drink. *Dia*.  
POTULENT. *adj.* [potulentur, Lat.]  
1. Pretty much in drink.  
2. Fit to drink.  
POUCH. *n. f.* [poche, Fr.]  
1. A small bag; a pocket.  
Tetter I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack. *Shakefp.*  
From a girdle about his waist, a bag or *pouch* divided into  
two cells. *Gulliver's Travels*.  
The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way  
to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a  
*pouch* or cyst. *Sharp's Surgery*.  
2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.  
To POUCH. *v. a.*  
1. To pocket.  
In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,  
Will break up his lays, or be fowling of otes. *Tassie*.  
2. To swallow.  
The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long  
neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch*  
it. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.  
3. To pout; to hang down the lip.  
POUCHMOUTHED. *adj.* [pouch and mouthed.] Blubberlip'd. *Ainsworth*.  
POVERTY. *n. f.* [pauvreté, Fr.]  
1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.  
My men are the poorest;  
But poverty could never draw them from me. *Shakefp.*  
Such madness, as for fear of death to die,  
Is to be poor for fear of poverty. *Denham*.  
These by their strict examples taught,  
How much more splendid virtue was than gold;  
Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,  
And boasted poverty with too much pride. *Prior*.  
There is such a state as absolute poverty, when a man is  
definite not only of the conveniences, but the simple neces-  
saries of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and de-  
pending entirely on charity. *Rogers*.  
2. Meanness; defect.  
There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of po-  
verty, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon*.  
POULDAVIS. *n. f.* A sort of sail cloth. *Ainsworth*.  
POULT. *n. f.* [poulet, Fr.] A young chicken.  
One would have all things little, hence has try'd  
Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd. *King*.  
POULTERER. *n. f.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell  
fowls ready for the cook.  
If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up  
by the heels for a *poulter*'s hare. *Shakefp.*  
Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers* and fish-  
mongers, are great occasions of plagues. *Hieronymus*.  
POULTICE. *n. f.* [poultice, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft  
mollifying application.  
Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt  
to exale. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
If your little finger be sore, and you think a *poultice* made  
of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done. *Sw.*  
To POULTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice  
or cataplasm.  
POULTICE. *n. f.* [A word used by Temple.] A poultice.  
Poultices allayed pains, but drew down the humours,  
making the passages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple*.  
POULTRY. *n. f.* [poulet, Fr. *pallit*, Lat.] Domestic fowls.  
The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all  
*poultry*. *LeStrange*.  
What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,  
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden*.  
Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait  
at table, without giving him a morsel. *Swift*.  
POUNCE. *n. f.* [pounce, Italian. *Stinner*.]  
1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.  
As haggard hawk, presuming to contend  
With hardy fowl, about his able might,  
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth spend  
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fa. Quett.*  
The new-disseml'd eagle, now endu'd  
With beak and *pounces* Hercules pursu'd. *Dryden*.  
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*. *Ainsworth*.  
2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown  
upon paper through a perforated box.  
To POUNCE. *v. a.* [pounce, Italian.]  
1. To pierce; to perforate.  
Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but  
*pounce* and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken  
forth, and make it into works. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. To pour

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2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations.  
It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing*  
into the quicksilver. *Bacon*.  
3. To seize with the pounces or talons.  
POUNCED. *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons.  
From a craggy cliff,  
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young  
Strong *pounce*. *Thamson's Spring*.  
POUNCETBOX. *n. f.* [pounce and box.] A small box perforated.  
He was performed like a milliner,  
And, twist his finger and his thumb, he held  
A *pouncetbox*, which ever and anon  
He gave his nose. *Shakefp. Henry IV*.  
POUND. *n. f.* [ponb, punb, Sax. from *punde*, Lat.]  
1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in  
avordupois of sixteen ounces.  
He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune  
than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke  
nothing but the voice of wisdom. *South's Sermons*.  
A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples. *Wilkins*.  
Great Hannibal within the balance lay,  
And tell how many *pounds* his ashes weigh. *Dryden*.  
2. The sum of twenty shillings.  
That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke  
of Tuscany, is not worth so little as an hundred thousand  
*pound*. *Peacham of Antiquities*.  
3. [From pinban, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclosure; a prison in  
which beasts are inclosed.  
I hurry,  
Not thinking it is levee-day,  
And find his honour in a *pound*,  
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miscel.*  
To POUND. *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they  
use the word *pun*.]  
1. To beat; to grind with a pestle.  
His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood,  
And *pounded* teeth came rushing with his blood. *Dryden*.  
Would'st thou not rather chuse a small renown  
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,  
To *pound* false weights and scanty measures break. *Dryden*.  
Tir'd with the search, not finding what he seeks,  
With cruel blows the *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden*.  
Should their axle break, its overthrow  
Would crush, and *pound* to dust the crowd below;  
Nor friends their friends, nor fires their sons could know. *Dryden's Juvenal*.  
Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a microscope,  
exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole ap-  
peared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley*.  
She describes  
How under ground the rude Riphean race  
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brakes product wild  
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips*.  
Lifted pestles brandish'd in the air,  
Loud strokes with *pounding* spice the fabrick rend,  
And aromatic clouds in spires ascend. *Garth*.  
2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.  
We'll break our walls,  
Rather than they shall *pound* us up. *Shakefp.*  
I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were  
*pounded* by night. *Speccator, N° 243*.  
POUNDAGE. *n. f.* [from *pound*.]  
1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the  
trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person  
who procures him customers.  
In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift*.  
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.  
Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchan-  
dizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarend.*  
POUNDER. *n. f.* [from *pound*.]  
1. The name of a heavy large pear.  
Alicious orchard various apples bears,  
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden*.  
2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of  
pounds: as, a *ten pounder*; a gun that carries a bullet of ten  
*pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds*  
a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty  
*pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears.  
None of their forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to  
marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift*.  
3. A pestle. *Ainsworth*.  
POUPET. *n. f.* [poupée, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.  
POUPETS. *n. f.* In cookery, a meats of victuals made of veal  
flakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey*.  
To POUR. *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh  
*braru*.]  
1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or  
receptacle.  
If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of  
the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exodus iv. 9*.

# POW

He said, *pour* out for the people, and there was no harm  
in the pot. *2 Kings iv. 41*.  
He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* out the  
blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a  
sweet smelling favour into the most high. *Ecclesi. l. 15*.  
A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and  
wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke x: 34*.  
Your fury then boil'd upward to a fume;  
But since this message came, you sink and settle,  
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden*.  
2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to  
send in a continued course.  
Hie thee hither,  
That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear,  
And chaffice with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakefp.*  
London doth *pour* out her citizens;  
The mayor and all his brethren in best fort,  
With the plebeians swarming. *Shakefp. Henry V*.  
As thick as hail  
Came post on post; and every one did bear  
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,  
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakefp. Macbeth*.  
The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; adu-  
lated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications  
and prayers. *Dugda's Rules for Devotion*.  
If we had groats or fixpences current by law, that wanted  
one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that  
our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money  
upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom. *Locke*.  
Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?  
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope*.  
To POUR. *v. n.*  
1. To stream; to flow.  
2. To rush tumultuously.  
If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,  
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,  
Stop short. *Gay*.  
All his fleecy flock  
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,  
Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope*.  
A ghastly band of giants,  
*Pouring* down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope*.  
A gathering throng,  
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope*.  
POURER. *n. f.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.  
POUSSE. *n. f.* The old word for *poise*. *Spenser*.  
But who shall judge the wager won or lost?  
That shall yonder heard groom and none other,  
Which over the *pousse* hitherward doth post. *Spenser*.  
POUR. *n. f.*  
1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.  
2. A kind of bird.  
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-  
cock and *pour*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.  
To POUR. *v. n.* [bouter, Fr.]  
1. To look fullen by thrusting out the lips.  
Like a milchcow'd and fallen wench,  
Thou *pour'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakefp.*  
He had not din'd,  
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then  
We *pour* upon the mornings, are unapt  
To give or to forgive. *Shakefp. Coriolanus*.  
I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good  
of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouring*  
at the government. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 8*.  
The nurse remained *pouring*, nor would she touch a bit dur-  
ing the whole dinner. *Arbutnot and Pope*.  
2. To gape; to hang prominent.  
The ends of the wound must come over one another, with  
a compress to press the lips equally down, which would other-  
wise become crude, and *pour* out with great lips. *Wise-man*.  
Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a hu-  
man head, hooked nose and *pouring* lips. *Dryden*.  
POWDER. *n. f.* [poudre, Fr.]  
1. Dust; any body comminuted.  
The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and  
ground it to *powder*. *Ex. xxxii. 20*.  
2. Gunpowder.  
The seditious being furnished with artillery, *powder* and shot,  
battered Bithopgate. *Hayward*.  
As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors  
could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of  
*powder* and fortifications. *Addison*.  
3. Sweet dust for the hair.  
When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,  
The *powder* doth forget the dust.  
Our humbler province is to tend the fair,  
To save the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope*.  
To POWDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound small.  
2. To sprinkle